

SANTA ANNA.

Protest of General Santa Anna's Son—He claims the Protection of the United States—Letter from Santa Anna to the Editor of the Havana "Correo"—His Proclamation to the Yucatecos.

YUCATAN, June 22.—Mr. Jose L. de Santa Anna, General Santa Anna, who has resided for many years in this city, has written a letter, in the form of a protest, to the United States Consul in Havana, hoping that the United States will take all the necessary steps to deliver his father out of the dangerous predicament he is now in, and saying that he has no doubt that the United States Government will do so. The letter has been published, and the following is a translation:

To the Consul of the United States in Havana.—The undersigned, a son of General Lopez de Santa Anna, has the honor of writing to you to protest strenuously against the unwarrantable proceedings committed in the Bay of Vera Cruz, and in the harbor of Sisal against the person of General Santa Anna.

It is not the purpose of the undersigned to enlarge on the fact of the violation of the rights of his father, but to state that he is a man of honor, and that he is a man of honor, and that he is a man of honor.

The relation having been absent from his country for more than eleven years, without having taken any part in the events of the revolution, and without being hated or detested by any political party, he is now returning to his country, and is now returning to his country, and is now returning to his country.

On his way to Vera Cruz, General Santa Anna wrote the following letter to his friend Paschal Riego, the editor of the Havana "Correo," which was not received, however, until yesterday.

IN THE WATERS OF SISAL, May 31.—Estimable Sir and Friends.—In my way to Vera Cruz on board of the steamer "Yucatan," I had the honor to receive from you a letter, which I could wish I neverthless wish to announce to you.

From Vera Cruz I shall send you my remembrance, and from there I shall send you my remembrance, and from there I shall send you my remembrance.

On board of the steamer Virginia, in the waters of Sisal, July 6, 1867.

The Summer Meeting of Congress. The Washington Chronicle has information that the following Republican Senators will be present at the early session of Congress.

Mr. Morris, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Trumbull, Richard Yates, Oliver P. Morton, J. W. Grimes, James Harlan, Samuel C. Pomeroy, Edmund G. Ross, W. Pitt Fessenden, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Zachariah Chandler, Sherman, Charles D. Butler, James W. Adams, J. B. Henderson, Charles D. Drake, James W. Nye, William M. Stewart, John M. Thayer, T. W. Tipton, Aaron L. Crain, James W. Patterson, Alexander G. Cattell, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Roscoe Conkling, Edwin C. Morgan, Benjamin F. Wade, Simon Cameron, Henry B. Anthony, W. B. Sprague, Joseph S. Fowler, George F. Edmunds, W. T. Wiley, P. G. Van Winkle, and T. O. Howe—thirty-five in all.

Mr. Backhouse, as he was well known in this vicinity, but otherwise known as "W. H. C. King," of the New Orleans Times, in a double-columned editorial called General Sherman's declining to extend the time for reconstruction in Louisiana, defiant, insulting, and disrespectful.

Mr. Backhouse or King murdered in cold blood a citizen of this city, Arthur Magill, while the latter was temporarily employed in the present office in this city. Up to the time of General Butler's arrival in New Orleans he was a violent Rebel of the small potato class, but on account of his Northern birth, and through loud professions of loyalty, he was enabled to get possession of a printing office after the occupation of the city by Federal troops, and for a while his paper was regarded as faithful to the Government.

When Mr. Johnson became President, Backhouse embraced the cause of the Rebels, and his paper is now their organ.—Frisby's Commercial.

—If you cannot have what you like, it is best, in a finite world, to like what you have, says a wise and witty divine in the July number of the Atlantic Monthly.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Alleged Fraudulent Issue of Nearly \$4,000,000 of City Notes by the City Treasurer and Comptroller—The Mayor's Opinion on the Question of Repudiation.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—There is considerable sensation in business circles here to-day in consequence of an exposure by Mayor Heath, in his message to the Common Council yesterday, of an alleged fraudulent issue, without authorization, of city notes to the amount of \$1,232,772 since the date of August 1, 1866, by Joseph Fernandez, City Treasurer, and P. G. Mahan, Comptroller. Two issues, one of \$600,000 and one of \$400,000, together with an over-issue of new notes in place of worn-out currency to the amount of \$232,772, appear on the exhibits of the City Treasurer, and it is claimed this enormous sum will amount in total to the enormous figure of \$3,742,936. The matter is under investigation by the Common Council, and will most likely end in the repudiation by the city of the issue, and the removal of the officers engaged in it.

The following is the opinion of Mayor Heath upon the question of repudiation:—"With this exceedingly large volume of paper money thrown upon the market, in addition to that already issued by the city, it is not hard to account for the great depreciation which has taken place in the value of city paper, and cannot help shaking the confidence of the public in it. It was sanctioned officially, or otherwise by the joint committees, they, too, far exceeding their powers, and must be viewed as equally culpable with the officers already named, and I look to the Council to make immediate examination of this matter, and to take speedy measures for the removal of the parties guilty of perpetrating this fraud upon the corporation and the community. For the further and full protection of the Treasury of this city, it is also necessary that all officers of the city should be instructed not to receive any of the money in question in payment of sums due the city. The same having been issued without authority, and by irresponsible persons, is of no value in law, and the city can never legally be made liable for it. No authority having ever been vested in the present Treasurer and Comptroller to issue any new notes of this city, these illegal notes can be readily distinguished by the signatures of themselves or their deputies. It is to my personal knowledge, that, besides the large amount of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars already illegally issued, the Treasurer and Comptroller are at the present time engaged in making more of this money, even now, and have submitted to me, as your Mayor, a bill for the purpose of circulating, except the statements of the Treasurer himself, and it is also necessary that you should take immediate steps to stop any further issue of new notes of this city."

The general opinion is that the Common Council will vote to render legal the issues already in existence, though their power to legalize them is doubtful. In the meantime to-day city notes have depreciated two-and-one-half per cent, and many parties refuse to take them at all in payment in business transactions.

Forthcoming Proclamation of Governor Wells. NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—Ex-Governor Wells having waited a sufficient time for the President to decide on his removal, and the latter not having acted in the matter, has determined upon issuing a proclamation declaring himself still Governor, and Governor Flinders an usurper; declaring null and void his subsequent and future acts, and directing the Sheriff and other civil officers not to obey his orders. This he believes to be the law under the Attorney-General's opinion. This will compel the President to act. He takes this course in view of several lawyers here. His proclamation will be issued in a day or two, unless the President interposes.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA. The New Cabinet, and Difficulty of its Formation—Apportionment of Seats—The First Officers under the Viceroy.

The Globe newspaper says that the either the Cabinet must contain twelve or eighteen members, so as to preserve proportions. In the one case there would be four seats each for the two Canadas, and two each for the two maritime provinces. In the latter case there would be six and three respectively. In the first case Lower Canada could not have both Galt and McGeoghegan unless the French Canadians were satisfied with two members, which is not, the Globe thinks, likely.

Another report is that the Cabinet will consist of fifteen members, five for Ontario, four for Quebec, and three each for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Government promises to give the arrangements to the public in a few days. It is understood that the following gentlemen will compose the first ministry of the new dominion:—McDonald, Premier; Cartier, Tilley, Galt, McPherson, Archibald, Blair, Campbell, Howland, Mitchell, Henley, Langensmyer, and Belcan.

It is reported that the Hon. W. H. Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of Upper Canada, will be the first Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Sir Narcisse Bellefleur will be the first Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Another report is that the generals commanding the troops in the several Provinces will be appointed temporary Lieutenant-Governors.

The Governor-General will be sworn in at Quebec on the 1st of July. The absent members of the Cabinet will return to the Capital by that day, and it is probable that the new Cabinet will be sworn in on the 1st of August.

The officers and clerks of the Crown Lands Department have been paid their removal allowance, and the department will be divided and sent to Ontario and Quebec during the ensuing month.

FROM MEXICO. Maximilian's Trial—The Foreign Ministers Interested for His Life—The Sentence to be Carried Out—Progress of the Siege of the Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—A Matamoros correspondent forwards news from San Luis Potosi to the 15th inst. The trial of Maximilian had already been issued, and demanded one month's time to prepare a defense, which was refused.

Berriozabal and other prominent men still express the opinion that Maximilian and his leading Generals will be executed. The press, almost without exception, favor the same policy, but advocate the release of a portion of the so-called traitors.

Foreigners only are found to plead for Maximilian. The English, Prussian, Belgian, and Italian Ministers are expected at Queretaro, to use all influence to save him; but the Government appears determined to let the council act freely, and carry out the sentence, whatever it may be.

Diaz writes to Juarez that he will occupy the city within one week, but did not think it advisable to precipitate matters, as its ultimate fall was certain.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS. PRUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION TO THE CONGRESS.

From the North German Gazette (Berlin), June 15. The presence of the Prussian and Russian sovereigns at Paris, for intimate friendly relations with the Emperor of the French, together with the interviews that have taken place between the respective Foreign Ministers, are not only events of historical importance, but events which contain of present benefit to the Governments is definitely established.

New guarantees for the maintenance of peace are thereby gained, which is a high satisfaction to us to be able to announce to Europe.

THE SULTAN'S PRESENTS TO THE BONAPARTES. Constantinople (June 12) corras. of Paris Monitor. The presents intended by the Sultan for the Emperor and Empress of France are of great value. The Emperor Eugenie will receive from Abdul Aziz, as a memorial of his visit to France, an enormous uncut diamond, which has been in the treasury of the Sultan more than three centuries, and which to its great intrinsic value adds the high value of the diamonds which are connected with it. It is called Zoloban Tauschi (shepherd's stone). To the Emperor Napoleon III are destined eleven Arab horses of great value.

Prince Alexander, son of Mehmet, Mourad and Hamid, nephews of the Sultan, bring presents for the Prince Imperial, the value of which consists in their origin and oriental colors.

The Sultan's suite will be composed in all of from seven hundred to eight hundred persons, and transport will not be much, for every one will go on board the Sultana, his Majesty's pleasure-yacht.

It would be difficult in France to form an idea of the irritation excited in the Greeks and Russians by the visit of the Emperor and Empress to Europe, and which they would wish to prevent by any means. At Constantinople the Russians have set in motion every spring of which they can dispose. They have intrigued with the Valide and the Caline mother of Izvedoff-Beloff, in order to fortify the fears and repulsions which, in their simplicity and ignorance, they entertain relative to a temporary absence from the capital of their son and grandson, and of the anti-Ottoman influence his journey will exercise on the Mussulman Prince.

The Russian agents have also sought to excite the retrograde faction of the Ottomans; and there are no false rumors or lying inventions to which they have not recourse to rouse the passions of the Sultan, and eventually to bring about some explosion of discontent among the people; but everything has been useless.

THE SULTAN AND NAPOLEON BLOOD RELATIONS. The Turques, of Constantinople, under the heading "The Sultan a Relation of the Emperor Napoleon III," declare the Emperor to be the son of the Sultan, and the Sultan to be the son of the Emperor. In what degree of relationship? We know nothing about it, but we remember having read in the "Histoire de la Martinique," by M. Dancy, the tale which we subjoin:—In 1788 the Duke of Orleans, the son of Louis XVI., having finished his education in France, took his passage on board a vessel belonging to one of the French Atlantic ports, to go to Martinique. Having encountered contrary winds, the ship put in at Gibraltar to repair damages and renew her supply of water. Soon after setting sail again she was captured by pirates and carried to Algiers. Madlle de Rivry was possessed of a beauty beyond description; she was the object of the admiration of all who beheld her, and the tropical latitudes were so prodigious, and whose loveliness, full of royal grace and delicate languor, is sure to inspire love.

The Bey of Algiers considered himself unworthy to marry the daughter of so perfect a creature, and she was reserved for the Sultan, Selim III, who then sat on the throne. The Marquis croaked knew how to captivate his heart; and, on the 15th of August, 1792, the second of Nice in 75; the fourth of Constantinople in 78; the four councils of Lateran, at Rome, in 1123, 1179, 1179; and the first and second of Lyons in 1245, 1274, the Council of Trent in 1545, 1562, that of Constantine in 1582; that of Basle in 1431, (111 its dissolution by the Pope), and that of Trent in 1545. The Council of Pisa in 1511, Florence in 1439, and the first council in 1512 are also regarded by some as ecumenical. The Greek Church receives as authoritative the six councils of only the Eastern Church. The Protestant Churches generally deny the full authority of any of them, and esteem only as ecumenical the six which directly follow the Council of Nicaea.

ECUMENICAL COUNCILS SUMMONED BY THE POPE. Ecumenical councils have been described by Catholic writers as "the Parliament or States General of the Church, assembled by the authority of the Pope, to discuss the laws, and for the sovereign Pontiff alone belongs essentially the right of convoking General Councils. This doctrine, however, exclude the moderate and legitimate influence of the secular rulers. The number of prelates present at an Ecumenical Council varies a great deal. There were one thousand and eight at the Council of Nicaea in 325, one thousand at Rome in 1123, and nine hundred and fifty at the Council of Trent in 1545, and was convened by the Sovereign Pontiff, Paul III, for the purpose of settling the differences between the Councils of the first session there were, besides the cardinals, six or seven archbishops, twenty-two bishops, five or six heads of orders, with a great number of secular prelates, and a vast number of laymen.

THE CONVOCACTION OF PRELATES like the present one in Rome differs from the General Councils in many respects. First, an invitation is sent to each prelate instead of an order; again, the object is not to decide matters of faith and discipline, but to assist in the celebration of some great Catholic event, such as the canonization of a martyr, or the centenary of the martyrdom of the Pope. The number of prelates is one hundred and ninety-two prelates at Rome in 1844, which proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, was not a council; but, judging from the importance of their deliberations and their decision on this grave point, it would seem as if a convocation may be resolved into a council by the summons of the Pope.

The preparations for the present convocation at the Eternal City are of the grandest kind, with St. Peter's, the greatest of all temples, the imposing handwork of Michael Angelo, will be illuminated with myriad lights, shedding an effulgence over the tomb wherein repose the bodies of the Roman Pontiffs. The festival will take place on Saturday, and the services and ceremonies on Sunday will be magnificent and imposing. There are already in the Eternal City a council of all the bishops of the world, referring to Italy in conciliatory language, and the Pope will thus be authorized to take the step which his heart has long prompted, from which he has been forcibly kept back.

The hopes of the United States who have already arrived are made the recipients of the most particular attentions.—New York Herald.

Death of the Hon. Charles Denison. WASHINGTON, Pa., June 27.—The Hon. Charles Denison, member of Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District, died at his residence in this place at 9 o'clock this morning. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday next.

CONVOCACTIONS AND COUNCILS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Names of the Nineteen General or Ecumenical Councils—Mode of Summoning Each—Their Objects, Powers, and Influence—Convocation at Rome to Celebrate the Eighteenth Centenary of the Martyrdom of St. Peter.

The immense convocation of Catholic Priests in Rome at present to assist at the eighteenth centenary of St. Peter's martyrdom, naturally makes the subject of the councils and convocations of the Catholic Church one of interest.

General, national, provincial councils, and diocesan synods are to be met with on every page of the history of the Church, and an example held up during centuries to the view of the people of Europe had exercised considerable influence on the minds of the first ages of Christianity, councils were much more easily assembled than now, because the Church was less numerous, and the bishops were more united.

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A council, generally speaking, means, in the ecclesiastical sense of the word, an assembly of the bishops of the Church, convened to discuss questions relating to the faith, rights, and discipline of the Church. Councils are either provincial, national, or general. Provincial councils are composed of the prelates of a province, a nation, or of all Christendom; and their jurisdiction is of corresponding extent. We shall speak of the latter in another article.

These are councils summoned by the Pope, and consisting of all the bishops of Christendom, and are designed to adjudicate questions of faith and discipline, and to issue decrees which affect the universal Church. The first eight General Councils were convoked by the Christian emperors, at the request or with the consent of the Roman pontiff. The Church did not then extend beyond the limits of the Roman empire. Bishops and their representatives of the Eastern Church were invited to ecumenical councils, although the privilege has often been extended to abbots and the generals of monastic orders. The Doctors of the Church and the lower orders of the clergy have only a consultative vote, if they be invited and participate in the deliberations of the council.

The Pope, as the person or by legate, presides over the council. The members of the Eastern Councils the emperors presided only in an executive or protective capacity. The Pope presides over the Council of Nicaea, the Council of Chalcedon, the Council of Constantinople, the Council of Nice in 451, the Council of Constantinople in 529, the Council of Constantinople in 589, the Council of Constantinople in 680, the Council of Constantinople in 753, the Council of Constantinople in 843, the Council of Constantinople in 879, the Council of Constantinople in 1054, the Council of Constantinople in 1179, the Council of Constantinople in 1215, the Council of Constantinople in 1259, the Council of Constantinople in 1351, the Council of Constantinople in 1368, the Council of Constantinople in 1431, the Council of Constantinople in 1459, the Council of Constantinople in 1512, the Council of Constantinople in 1527, the Council of Constantinople in 1550, the Council of Constantinople in 1562, the Council of Constantinople in 1582, the Council of Constantinople in 1607, the Council of Constantinople in 1621, the Council of Constantinople in 1634, the Council of 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the Council of Constantinople in 1896, the Council of Constantinople in 1905, the Council of Constantinople in 1913, the Council of Constantinople in 1920, the Council of Constantinople in 1928, the Council of Constantinople in 1935, the Council of Constantinople in 1942, the Council of Constantinople in 1950, the Council of Constantinople in 1958, the Council of Constantinople in 1965, the Council of Constantinople in 1972, the Council of Constantinople in 1979, the Council of Constantinople in 1986, the Council of Constantinople in 1993, the Council of Constantinople in 2000, the Council of Constantinople in 2007, the Council of Constantinople in 2014, the Council of Constantinople in 2021, the Council of Constantinople in 2028, the Council of Constantinople in 2035, the Council of Constantinople in 2042, the Council of Constantinople in 2049, the Council of Constantinople in 2056, the Council of Constantinople in 2063, the Council of Constantinople in 2070, the Council of 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